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Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Doha, 3-5 February 2014

Draft report

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Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha, from 3 to 5 February 2014

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 56/119, on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the General Assembly decided that each congress should be preceded by regional preparatory meetings; and also decided to call future congresses United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which had met in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006, stressed the importance of regional preparatory meetings as a key preparatory tool for the congresses and as a conduit to incorporate regional concerns and perspectives into their preparation. The Group noted that despite globalization and the increasingly transboundary nature of criminality, different regions of the world continued to harbour different concerns, which they wanted to see properly reflected in the consideration of various topics by the congresses (E/CN.15/2007/6, para. 23).

3. In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Thirteenth Congress itself, in

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accordance with past practice and in consultation with Member States. The General Assembly encouraged the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress.

4. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress and for the Congress in a timely manner, and invited Member States to be actively involved in that process. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered a draft discussion guide at its twenty-second session. In its resolution 68/185 of 17 October 2013, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the draft discussion guide and requested the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2014. The final discussion guide (A/CONF.222/PM.1) was issued in July 2013.

5. In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly also encouraged Governments to undertake preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage and by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees. It urged participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress. In its resolution 68/185, the General Assembly urged Governments to invite their representatives to do so and to actively participate in the regional preparatory meetings, where appropriate.

II. Conclusions and recommendations

6. The Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice agreed that the action-oriented recommendations presented below, reflecting the Western Asian perspective, should be considered when preparing the draft declaration to be submitted to the Congress.

A. Substantive items and workshops

1. Item 3 of the agenda of the Congress: Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development

7. The Meeting emphasized the relevance of rule of law for security, justice and human rights and stressed its crucial role as enabling condition and an integral part

of sustainable and equitable growth. In this perspective, the Meeting took note with appreciation of the Bangkok Dialogue on the Rule of Law organized by Thailand in November 2013 and stressed the need for including rule of law, and particularly the crime prevention and criminal justice elements, into the ongoing process of formulation of the post-2015 Development Agenda. It also welcomed the proposed Youth Forum which the Government of Qatar was proposing to organize before the Crime Congress to ensure the inclusion of the youth perspectives in the work of the Congress.

8. The Meeting recognized the centrality of crime prevention and criminal justice issues for the rule of law and, consequently, for social and economic development and, in this perspective, it was also felt that a proper coordination among the different existing processes related to the post-2015 development agenda and the preparations for the Thirteenth Crime Congress was necessary. The Meeting highlighted the need for UNODC, particularly in view of its expertise in developing indicators on, and measuring, rule of law, governance, violence, crime prevention and criminal justice, to be fully engaged in the related ongoing work. It also emphasized the role of academic institutions in collecting and analysing data on crime and its impact on development.

9. The Meeting further recalled that the preservation and maintenance of peace and order should be considered a fundamental priority. In this respect, every effort should be made to prevent violent conflict, including through early warning mechanisms, mediation, conflict resolution and dialogue, in a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding. In particular, areas affected by conflict needed to be given particular attention when addressing rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice. UNODC was requested to continue supporting countries and areas facing conflict or post-conflict situations to strengthen the rule of law.

10. The Meeting recommended to include elements of crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law into the United Nations Common Country Assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), UNDAF Action Plans and workplans, Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and any other development assistance frameworks.

11. Recognizing the importance of data collection and analysis, the Meeting also recommended that States develop evidence-based rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies, drawing on national gender and age-disaggregated crime and victimization data and statistics, and include such strategies in national development plans and national budgets, by setting specific targets and objectives of crime reduction, reintegration of offenders and victims, and crime prevention. With regard to victims of crime, it was emphasized that the objective of crime prevention should be to reduce victimization and suffering of victims, in particular women and children, in accordance with the 1990 United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.

12. The Meeting recommended that greater emphasis should be placed on the role of education, not only at the early stage of primary level, but also at the secondary and tertiary education levels, in order to instil shared values on the importance of

the rule of law and the protection of human rights and contribute to crime prevention.

13. Finally, countries were requested to include in national plans on gender and the advancement of women, measures to address women's access to justice, as well as women's adequate representation in the criminal justice system; and take gender-specific measures in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice policy.

Workshop 1. Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders

14. The Meeting recognized that prison administrations in many countries are faced with challenges posed by women prisoners, including pregnant women or women prisoners with young children and Member States were invited to adopt relevant policies and measures in line with the 2010 United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). Recognizing the specific problem of foreign women prisoners, who are particularly disadvantaged for a number of reasons as they usually receive less family visits and support from their relatives, and who may have difficulties in understanding the language or adapting to the culture, and recognizing that women with children or care duties for elder or disabled relatives may be in a more difficult situation as they may ignore what is happening to their families while they are awaiting trial or serving a sentence abroad, the Meeting recommended that Member States develop policy guidance on how to deal with such cases in line with the Bangkok Rules.

15. The Meeting invited Member States to promote the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, and ensure compliance with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should only be used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children, and to provide support and services for children deprived of their liberty prior and after release in order to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

16. Furthermore, the Meeting called on Member States and the United Nations to collect relevant information concerning children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the penal law, in particular children deprived of their liberty, so as to improve their administration of justice. In this regard, UNODC was requested, in cooperation with relevant partners, to conduct a global study on the status of children deprived of their liberty with a view to informing international and national policymakers on global trends and patterns of the size and the characteristics of the phenomenon and to develop and implement appropriate measures.

17. The Meeting encouraged countries to share information and good practices of promising reintegration projects of prisoners into society. In this connection, UNODC was requested to provide more effective and comprehensive technical assistance on this critical issue. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice was encouraged to complete the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in accordance with existing mandates.

2. Item 4 of the agenda of the Congress: International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime

18. The Meeting recommended that the Congress call upon Member States to adopt flexible and practical approaches when cooperating through extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and its protocols, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and recalled the importance of those conventions to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters.

19. It was emphasized that international cooperation in criminal matters was impeded by a number of obstacles, including the lack of knowledge on instruments and procedures and the unwillingness to share information amongst national authorities. In particular it was recommended that Member States use the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and the recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners to ensure better reintegration of foreign prisoners in society.

20. The Meeting recommended that Member States examine the links between transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism and other forms of serious crime including drug trafficking, environmental crime, cybercrime, financial and economic crime, trafficking in cultural property, smuggling of migrants, and trafficking in human beings. In this regard, the Meeting highlighted the complementarities of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as the United Nations Convention against Trafficking of Illicit Drugs.

21. The Meeting recommended that Member States continue their efforts towards agreement on a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The Meeting also recommended exploring the most appropriate modalities to revise and update the 1994 Naples Political Declaration and Action Plan on Transnational Organized Crime, taking into account the changing dimensions of the phenomenon as well as the progress made in the fight against it.

22. In order to more effectively implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as the United Nations Convention against Trafficking of Illicit Drugs and the 18 universal legal instruments against terrorism, the Meeting recommended that Member States should review national legal frameworks and practice on mutual legal assistance and extradition, with the aim of strengthening such laws and establishing competent national central authorities that are adequately funded and staffed to effectively formulate and respond to requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance.

23. States were also invited to support and strengthen international, regional and subregional networks aimed at facilitating regional and interregional cooperation, keeping in mind the importance of informal as well as formal methods of cooperation with a view to enhancing their efficiency. The Meeting also recognized

the importance of regional cooperation to enable direct and efficient exchange of information and experience between judicial authorities and central authorities. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that States consider within such networks the use of videoconferencing and other related technologies for obtaining the testimony of witnesses and experts.

24. The Meeting recommended that UNODC continue to provide technical assistance to countries in the region to increase capacity and strengthen skills of central authorities and practitioners on international cooperation in criminal matters, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance, including through the organization of regional and subregional meetings, such as the Regional Conference on Building Effective Central Authorities for International Judicial Cooperation in Terrorism Cases held in Marrakesh, Morocco from 22-24 January 2014, and the Regional Conference on International and Regional Cooperation to Combat Transnational Organized Crime in the MENA Region to be held in Cairo, Egypt, on 25-27 February 2014.

25. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that the revision of the United Nations Model Treaty on Extradition and the Model Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters be explored, to keep abreast of new and emerging challenges. The Meeting further recommended the update of related manuals and technical assistance tools, including databases of national authorities and regulations, as necessary, with a view to reflecting recent developments in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters and to ensure more effective cooperation.

Workshop 2. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims

26. Recognizing the centrality of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional Protocols on Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons in addressing the criminal phenomena of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, the Meeting invited Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to these legal instruments. The Meeting also recommended that Member States continue to review and, as appropriate, strengthen their relevant legislation, including criminal legislation, and establish as criminal offences the acts covered by the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Organized Crime Convention, including by introducing appropriate sanctions commensurate with the nature and gravity of the offence concerned.

27. The Meeting encouraged continued regional and subregional cooperation, including within the League of Arab States framework in the area of action against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The principle of shared responsibility was highlighted, including the need to share information and provide assistance to source countries to prevent illicit flows.

28. The Meeting further highlighted that although the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons may, in some cases, share some common features, Member States should consider them distinctly and adopt separate legal, operational and

policy responses, drawing on the relevant provisions of the respective Protocols to the UNTOC.

29. The meeting also recommended that, pursuant to article 20 of the UNTOC, and in accordance with national legislation, Member States make use of special investigative techniques in cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons cases as an effective means to gather intelligence and evidence.

30. Finally the Meeting encouraged Member States to consider making smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking eligible for local witness protection programmes in order to encourage their cooperation and testimony, as well as to facilitate successful investigations, prosecutions and convictions of criminals. When providing capacity-building to criminal justice practitioners these should be made aware of the fact that smuggled migrants may have been victims of exploitation and other crimes along the process, or may become victims of trafficking in persons at destination points.

31. The Meeting requested that the agencies members of the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) be invited to participate in Workshop 2 to share their experience in the area of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

3. Item 5 of the agenda of the Congress: Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime

32. The meeting identified as priorities for the Western Asia region three forms of new and emerging forms of transnational crime: cybercrime, trafficking in cultural property and trafficking in human organs and trafficking of persons for organ removal. In this regard it was recommended that Member States, should cooperate with UNODC to develop criminal research and methodologies on new forms of crime, including environmental crime, to identify the nature and profile of perpetrators, the socioeconomic and structural drivers of such forms of crime, and the extent to which new and emerging forms of crime are facilitated by corruption.

33. Further, the Meeting recommended that Member States review national criminalization and procedural law frameworks for the investigation and prosecution of new and emerging forms of transnational crime, in particular economic and financial crimes, as well as environmental crime, due to their disastrous consequences on society and on our planet. It was recommended that efforts be made to avoid impunity and eliminate safe havens for such criminal conduct, to obtain an effective balance between deterrence and prevention, and to provide for timely and appropriate international cooperation.

34. Member States expressed concern about the increased threat posed by cybercrime including cyber attacks against national institutions and the private sector, and the use by criminals of the "dark net". Particular attention should be given to protecting children from online sexual exploitation and abuse. The Meeting further recommended that an International Convention against Cybercrime be developed.

35. The Meeting recommended that countries develop specific legislation to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property, including punishment of

traffickers, in line with international and regional instruments. In this regard UNODC was requested to update the Model Treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property.

36. It was further recommended that States collect and analyse data and information on national patterns of trafficking in human organs as well as trafficking in persons for organ removal. States should also assess the extent to which existing national legislative frameworks address trafficking in human organs as well as trafficking in persons for organ removal, and consider enhancing their response to trafficking in human organs as well as trafficking in persons for organ removal by, inter alia, strengthening cooperation between criminal justice and health-care systems.

Workshop 3. Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation

37. The Meeting recommended that Member States strengthen international cooperation in fighting trafficking in cultural property including through joint investigations in line with the UNTOC provisions in this regard. Member States should develop and implement comprehensive responses to the problem of illicit trafficking in cultural property, in order to further strengthen the prevention of such crimes, as well as their investigation, prosecution and adjudication.

38. Member States should improve their capacity to collect data related to trafficking in cultural property, in particular to trafficking that involves organized criminal groups, and to share those data with UNODC for analysis and reporting of findings, so as to enhance the international response to illicit trafficking in cultural property. The particular threat posed by conflict to cultural heritage was highlighted.

39. Member States should identify best practices for the improvement of coordination in developing a comprehensive response to the problem of cybercrime, taking into consideration harmonization of national laws to strengthen cybercrime investigation, prosecution and international cooperation in cybercrime-related offences. UNODC was encouraged to continue its efforts in the area of cybercrime including online child sexual exploitation.

40. Member States should improve their capacity to track and prevent cybercrime, in particular through the development of related educational tools and public awareness campaigns with the support of UNODC.

41. The meeting requested UNODC to provide technical assistance, upon request, to countries in the region to support national programmes in line with international instruments to respond to new and evolving forms of crime.

4. Item 6 of the agenda of the Congress: National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice

42. The Meeting invited Member States to review good practices in designing and implementing effective crime prevention strategies, plans and programmes that ensure the involvement of all circles of society in strengthening the performance of the criminal justice system, as well as the services to be provided to the concerned

communities. In this connection, special attention should be given to the role of youth in crime prevention, not only through appropriate educational programmes, but also through the involvement and effective participation of youth.

43. The Meeting recommended that States create or improve e-government systems whereby citizens are able to convey their views on security and justice issues that affect them to the relevant authorities, and access information and services.

44. The Meeting also underlined the importance of providing and partnering with community initiatives for the prevention of crime and the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, and encourage, inter alia through tax benefits or other incentives to enterprises, the active participation of the business sector in social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society and those released from prison.

45. The relevance of strengthening the capacities of police services to perform the functions of proximity police and community police that work closely with citizens in identifying solutions for the prevention of crime and violence in particular in vulnerable communities was also recognized.

46. Furthermore the Meeting recommended that UNODC continue providing technical assistance to Member States upon request in the area of public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice. UNODC was also requested to support civil society, in particular youth organizations, in the region, to become more involved in crime prevention, and to provide training to such organizations in the area of combating organized crime.

Workshop 4. Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned

47. The Meeting recommended that Member States recognize and assess the role of traditional and new media in the development of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice. Countries were also encouraged to develop strategies for addressing positive and potentially negative outcomes from the growth in social media use.

48. Member States were also encouraged to share best practices and exchange information on private sector participation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as the fundamental role of education and youth participation.

B. Other issues

49. The representative of Qatar, the host country of the 13th Crime Congress, gave a presentation on the state of progress of all actions required for the timely and efficient preparations for the Congress. In particular, he illustrated the web page dedicated to the 13th Congress in Qatar which was launched by the Prime Minister during the meeting.

50. The observer for the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council delivered a presentation on the arrangements to be made, and the facilities

to be available, for the organization of the ancillary meetings during the Thirteenth Congress.

51. The representative from the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control presented the provisions and monitoring system of the Convention and of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.

III. Attendance and organization of work

A. Date and venue of the Meeting

52. The Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Doha from 3 to 5 February 2014.

B. Attendance

53. The following member States of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) were represented at the Meeting: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

54. The following United Nations entity was represented by observers: UNODC, WHO.

55. The following institute of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network was represented by observers: Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

56. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: Arab Interior Ministers Council, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), League of Arab States.

57. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented by observers: World Society of Victimology, ISPAC.

58. A list of participants was circulated at the Meeting as A/CONF.222/RPM.2/INF/2.

C. Opening of the Meeting

59. The Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was opened on 3 February 2014 by Major General Doctor Al Maal, Legal Adviser to the Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of the State of Qatar. Opening statements were made by the Secretary of the Congress, the Regional Representative for the Middle East and North Africa and the Representative for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

60. The Secretary of the Regional Preparatory Meeting recalled how the theme of the Thirteenth Crime Congress, its agenda items and workshops had been carefully

identified and adopted by the General Assembly with a view to mainstreaming the work and deliberations of the Congress, the only global conference on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, into the overall United Nations development agenda and post-2015 deliberations. In this regard, he highlighted how the Congress theme, its substantive items and workshops were closely interconnected so as to feed each other in an upstream-downstream relationship. With a view to reflecting this close connection between the substantive items and the topics of the workshops, it was proposed to cluster the discussion as follows:

(a) Substantive item 3 ("Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development") was discussed together with workshop 1 ("Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders");

(b) Substantive item 4 ("International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime") was discussed together with workshop 2 ("Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims);

(c) Substantive item 5 ("Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime") was discussed together with workshop 3 ("Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation");

(d) Substantive item 6 ("National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice") was discussed with workshop 4 ("Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned").

61. The UNODC Regional Representative for the Middle East and North Africa presented the Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States for the period 2010-2015 and achievements so far in the implementation of its three subprogrammes covering Countering Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism, Promoting Integrity and Building Justice and Drug Prevention and Health. The Representative for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries outlined ongoing efforts to expand strategic partnerships with the countries in the subregion in order to build national capacity and foster international cooperation.

D. Election of officers

62. At its 1st meeting, on 3 February 2014, the Meeting elected, by acclamation, the following officers:

Chairperson:	Abdullah Yousuf Al Maal (Qatar)
Vice-Chairperson:	Abdullah bin Fakhri Al-Ansari (Saudi Arabia)
Rapporteur:	Abdullatif Mohammed Mohammed Al-Doraibi (Yemen)

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

63. Also at its 1st meeting, the Meeting adopted its provisional agenda (A/CONF.222/RPM.2/L.1), which read as follows:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
4. Substantive items on the agenda of the Thirteenth Congress:
   (a) Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development;
   (b) International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime;
   (c) Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime;
   (d) National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice.
5. Topics to be considered by workshops within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress:
   (a) Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders;
   (b) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims;
   (c) Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation;

(d) Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned.

6. Recommendations for the Thirteenth Congress.

7. Adoption of the report of the Meeting.

64. At the same meeting, the Meeting approved its organization of work. The list of documents before the Meeting is contained in annex II.

IV. Adoption of the report and closure of the Meeting

65. At its 6th meeting, on 5 February 2014, the Meeting considered and adopted its report (A/CONF.222/RPM.2/L.2), [as orally amended].

Annex I

List of documents

A/CONF.222/PM.1	Discussion guide
A/CONF.222/RPM.2/L.1	Provisional agenda and annotations
A/CONF.222/RPM.2/L.2	Draft report
A/CONF.222/PM/CRP.1	TST Issues Brief: Conflict Prevention, Post-conflict Peacebuilding and the Promotion of Durable Peace, Rule of Law and Governance
A/CONF.222/PM/CRP.2	Accounting for Security and Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda